

we take; and as constituting the elements of moral warfare, which are instinct with vitality and power, which are in affinity with conscience, and based on the immutable difference between right and wrong—promising to sleep or die, NEVER till the truth is triumphant and the oppressed go free. These topics have mainly but two sides to each of them, and they are fast covering society into two classes. I rejoice in the position I have taken, and which, as known and read of all men, needs not now to be resolved or treated as an ambiguity. That it is the right position, I have no doubt. If it casts out my name as evil, in some circles where friendship once smiled to greet me, and if it sorts me with the despicable and the abhorred, in the esteem of the pro-slavery and the unprincipled, or some better descriptions of men, why, be it so. It will soon be seen and felt, especially by themselves, who has the worst of it, and who are right in the estimate of the Judge eternal. I am willing to predict, however, that the name of TAPPAN will be sainted and sung, with the honors of a wondering posterity, when those of the short-sighted men that have vilified and virtually murdered him, a thousand times, shall rot in oblivion or be remembered only in the lurid and lustreless execrations of mankind. When I name that honored individual, glorifying God in him, for the magnanimity, and the moral courage, and the generousness, and the principled consistency of his whole character, I may be permitted to add, that I have had some opportunities of knowing what he is, which few others have enjoyed, and that it fills me with wonder and grief when I witness the brutality and outrage that vainly attempt, in open day, almost unrebuked and often applauded, to cover him with calumny and scorn.—It is an ill portent to the country, as well as a depraved feature of the age; and the contrast is his honor and eulogium. Nor may any names be associated with his, in this cause of God and man, however high and pure and honorable, but instantly we hear the hisses as of serpents of a generation of vipers, rudely degrading and endeavoring to ruin them. Hence the names of BIRNEY, JAY, and SMITH, must be debarred from their well-earned loftiness and doomed to infamy. But this state of things will not long continue. It is changing rapidly, and all the changes are in one direction. Lies and insolence will do no longer, as they did. The great subject gains on the public mind perpetually.—JAY'S INQUIRY is doing wonders wherever it goes; and would convince and convert thousands—if they only dared with candor to read it. It is doing much on both sides of the Atlantic. Some honorable minds, I know, have resolved to consult their false dignity of immutability, by never reading it—lest it should conciliate them to its cause! Now this sensitiveness is morbid; it is mock-heroic; it is unworthy of a man—to leave christian lower than the vocative in the account.—Aye, and a morbid consciousness is apparent in all the opposition. They are afraid to consider; they abhor to examine; they fly in a passion—and wish us to think that passion is stronger than principle. Out of pure love of country and our nation's strength, they infringe the fundamental, constitutional, original, right of Americans—the freedom of speech, and of the press. They tell us that the slaves are well off, happy, opposed to the irreparable curse of freedom, in one breath; and in another, evince every fear and apprehension, that they will force their own emancipation in revolution and blood. A member of Congress lately, it seems, being called to order by the speaker, replied, insubordinate, what! would you make slaves of us? Why not, Mr. Wise? Virginia is a gallant State, and you, her chosen representative. Could you prove it wrong for the third civic officer of this great nation to make a slave of you?—Why? Is it not because you are a man? And are not others men, whom you enslave and bind? Or do you, illustrious member of our national Congress, do you alone, or singularly, assert or experience the privilege of the species, sometimes, in virtuous honor at the thought of slavery.

To think as a sage, or to feel as a man? Have a care. Skins are not as deep as the bones of the argument. White men may be made slaves, and that righteously, if other men may be! I am glad to see this heroic Virginian shuddering even rhetorically at the mere thought of slavery, and that in Congress.

A case has recently occurred that grieves me, though I have a grand resource. The Rev. Thomas Pyne, A. M. late Rector of St. Peter's (Episcopal) Church, New York, has been dismissed from his charge—for the horrible dictum of considering in the pulpit the case of "the Indian and the African" as they now affect our country. True, Mr. Pyne is of English nativity; and American only by honorable adoption. He speaks like a scholar and like a man, like a christian and a philanthropist. His style is neat and his persuasion fine. He speaks modestly, but sincerely. He neither arrogates nor denounces. His prose is only the counterpart of the poetry of Cowper, with the identity of that good man's sentiment. But it would not do. It must not be borne. Neither foreigners, nor countrymen, nor angels, nor God himself, shall tell us of our faults—on thanks-giving day! No, nor on any other day. We are free. So Mr. Pyne is now—the late Rector! Well, my brother, though unseen and otherwise a total stranger, permit me to congratulate you. You have done yourself immortal honor. You did a good thing, and you did it in a good manner. Pray look at the original of Mat. v. 10—12, and digest it devoutly, as I have had occasion to do—with great gain.—You are more beloved in this country than you ever were before, having gained more

than you have lost. See Psalm xli. 1—3. I cannot but think your ex-people will soon be ashamed of themselves, and cordially recall you. How can they keep always in a passion, against a friend for doing his duty magnanimously? *Ira furor brevis est; but truth and virtue shall last forever, shall be at home in heaven even when banished—as they will not be, from America or England.*

Yours, &c.

SAM'L H. COX.

STATE OF VERMONT.

A PROCLAMATION BY SILAS H. JENISON, Acting Governor.

ALL nature speaks the existence of a God, before whom it is fitting and proper, on all suitable occasions, to humble ourselves for sin and transgressions, to acknowledge our dependence upon his goodness for protection and favor, and earnestly to supplicate a continuance of his aid and support. This is the language of inspiration; it is the conviction of every rational, intelligent mind.

In obedience, therefore, to the long established and commendable usage of our forefathers, of setting apart by appointment of the civil government, one day in each year, at the commencement of the labors of the season, that the whole community may join in the performance of this service, so grateful to every Christian and pious heart, I do hereby appoint Wednesday, the thirteenth day of April next, to be observed as a day of Fasting and Prayer throughout this State. It is recommended that all vain amusements and unnecessary labor be suspended on that day, and that ministers and people, of every religious denomination, assemble at their respective places of public worship, and with unfeigned repentance in their hearts for sin and transgression of God's holy law, and in humble confidence in the efficacy of the atoning sacrifice, and inexhaustible grace of the SAVIOR, implore forgiveness.

And while we repent and grieve for our own sins, let us pray to ALMIGHTY God for his blessing upon our civil institutions, that our beloved country may be preserved from every threatened danger; that patriotism and virtue may not be sacrificed to intrigue and corruption, that all in authority in our national and state governments, may be under the special guidance of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, that they may be led to the adoption of such measures as will restore confidence and harmony among the citizens of the different sections of our country, secure the happiness of the people and ensure the transmission, unimpaired, to future generations, of the civil and religious freedom left us as a legacy by our fathers.

Let us pray for the people of this State, that they may be blessed and prospered in all their lawful and proper pursuits—that the great interests of education may be promoted, and its influence on society made to be more deeply felt and appreciated;—that we may be saved from the evils of war, divisions and of pestilence; and finally, let us pray that the benign influence of the pure and peaceful religion of the GOSPEL may spread from heart to heart and from land to land, until all infidelity, idolatry and superstition shall be exterminated from the whole earth.

Given under my hand, at Shoreham, this eleventh day of March, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and of the Independence of the United States, the sixtieth.

SILAS H. JENISON.

By His Honor,

GEO. B. MANSEY, Secretary.

SUMMARY.

Isaac Hill is probably elected Governor of New-Hampshire.

Intelligence of the great fire in New-York has excited strong sympathy in England and France. Subscriptions have been opened in Paris for the relief of the indigent sufferers.

A meeting house was lately burnt at Meredith Bridge, N. H. "The fire caught from ashes placed in a wooden box."

The revenue of Great Britain, collected during the past year, amounted to \$188,390, 119.

The number of children in schools in Massachusetts, is, male 73,254—female 38,823.

There is a proposition before the House of Delegates of Maryland, to borrow a large sum of money on the credit of the state, to assist internal improvement.

Mr. Parker, American missionary to China, gives through the columns of the New-York Observer, an account of a most destructive fire in Canton, which occurred on the 22d of November. Two thousand houses were consumed, which had been occupied by ten thousand inhabitants.

The friends of temperance in Mississippi have resolved to raise two thousand dollars for the furtherance of the cause this year.

"The sales of public lands in Michigan alone in 1835, amount to \$2,271,655 40—more than all the sales in the United States for any one year previous to 1832."

A CONCERT of sacred music will be given in the Baptist meeting-house in this village on Friday evening March 25th to commence at half past six o'clock.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE, THURSDAY, March 10.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting the proceedings of a Convention held at Little Rock, in the Territory of Arkansas, to form a Constitution and State Government for that Territory.

Mr. Buchanan moved to refer the message to a select committee.

Mr. Clayton moved to refer it to the select committee raised on the Michigan application.

Mr. Buchanan asked for the yeas and nays on his motion, which were ordered; and the question being taken, was decided as follows:

Yeas, 22—Nays, 17.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, the select committee thus agreed upon was ordered to consist of five members; and the bill for the committee was postponed until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the Senate proceeded to consider the amendments made by the House of Representatives to the bill from this House for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in the city of New-York.

Mr. Clay suggested that the amendments should be laid on the table until to-morrow, to allow time for looking at their character. He moved to lay them on the table, and the motion was agreed to.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The Senate proceeded to consider the petition for the abolition of slavery, the pending motion being on its rejection, to which Mr. Clay had moved an amendment by adding thereto certain reasons, which were published yesterday.

Laid on the table.

OHIO AND MICHIGAN BOUNDARY.

The question being on the engrossment of the bill, on which the yeas and nays were ordered, the decision was as follows:

Yeas, 31—Nays, 3.

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, in the following form: A bill to settle and establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio.

Be it enacted, &c. That the northern boundary of the State of Ohio shall be established by, and extend to a direct line running from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Miami bay; thence, northeast, to the northern boundary line of the United States; thence, with said line, to the Pennsylvania line.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the boundary line surveyed, marked, and designated agreeably to "An act to authorize the President of the United States to ascertain and designate the northern boundary of the State of Indiana," approved March the second, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, shall be deemed and taken as the east and west line mentioned in the Constitution of the State of Indiana, drawn through a point ten miles north of the southern extreme of Lake Michigan, and shall be and forever remain the northern boundary of said State.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the northern boundary line ascertained, surveyed, and marked, agreeably to a law of Congress entitled "An act to ascertain and mark the line between the State of Alabama and the Territory of Florida, and the northern boundary of the State of Illinois, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, shall be deemed and taken as the line west from the middle of Lake Michigan, in north latitude forty-two degrees thirty minutes, to the middle of the Mississippi river, as defined in the act of Congress entitled "An act to enable the people of the Illinois Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved eighteenth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and shall be and forever remain the northern boundary line of said State.

The Senate then adjourned.

IN SENATE—FRIDAY, March 11.

Mr. Knight, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported, without amendment, a bill to allow a drawback on imported hemp manufactured into cordage, with a recommendation of its passage.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at New-York, as amended by the House of Representatives; and the amendments were concurred in.

The following bills were read a third time, and passed.

A bill to authorize the Governor of Ohio to select certain lands in lieu of such as have been sold by the United States.

A bill to establish the northern boundary line of Ohio.

Mr. Ewing gave notice that he should, on Monday, call up the bill to appropriate for a limited term the proceeds of the public lands.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The question was taken on the motion to reject the prayer of the petition, and decided as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Clay, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Ewing of Illinois, Ewing of Ohio, Goldsborough, Grundy, Hill, Hubbard, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Leigh, Linn, McKean, Moore, Nicholas, Niles, Porter, Preston, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, White, Wright—34.

Nays—Messrs. Davis, Hendricks, Knight, Prentiss, Swift, Webster—6. So the prayer of the petition was rejected. After this decision, Mr. Webster gave notice that he had in his hand several similar petitions which he had forborne to present till this from Pennsylvania should be disposed of, and that he should now, on an early occasion, present them, and move

to dispose of them in the way in which it had been his opinion from the first that all such petitions should have been treated—that is, to refer them to the committee for inquiry and consideration.

IN SENATE, MONDAY, March 14. On motion of Mr. Buchanan, the Senate proceeded to ballot for a select committee on the subject of the Constitution of Arkansas, when the following Senators were chosen to fill the committee: Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Wright, Mr. Kent, Mr. Benton, Mr. Crittenden.

The bill for the continuation of the Cumberland road in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, was read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The memorial of sundry citizens of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, praying that appropriations be made by Congress for colonizing the free people of color, together with the motions pending in relation thereto, was taken up. The question being on the motion to lay on the table the petition, and the motion to commit the same to a select committee.

Mr. Clark asked the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

The question being taken, the motion was agreed to—yeas 129, nays 60.

ITEMS.

RELIEF.—The Danish schooner *Ludwig* arrived yesterday, from Antwerp, with 1131 boxes of rye, 50 hkins of butter, 70 bbls of peas, and 8 bags of barley. We thank the noble Danes. If they have turkeys, chickens, bits of beef fit to roast, firewood, or anything of that sort, we should like to see a whole fleet of *Ludwigs*. *New-York paper.*

THE BURNED DISTRICT.—Upwards of two hundred buildings are now rising from the ashes of the great conflagration, and every third day adds some ten or a dozen to the list. Many of them have their cellar walls up; some the first story walls and granite fronts; some the timber of the second floor, &c. The district resembles for activity the surface of an ant hill on a summer's day. As soon as industry can accomplish it, all the destroyed stores will be replaced, and with edifices far more beautiful and convenient than the old ones. The streets will be much better, and on the whole, we have no doubt that business will be more firmly fastened to this section of the city, than it would have been if the fire had never occurred.—*J. C. m.*

A cargo of Indian corn grown in Italy has arrived in Boston.

CLEVELAND OHIO, with its counterpart, Brooklyn, on the opposite bank of the Cuyahoga, contains a population of \$8,000. A lot of land of 52 acres was purchased here 4 years since for \$15,000. This was intersected by streets, and laid out into lots, and one half of it has sold for more than \$100,000. There are here 2 banks, 5 insurance offices, a court house and 5 churches.

The railroad now in progress from London to Greenwich, a distance of 4 miles, is to run on a continuity of brick arches, elevated about 20 feet, and with double rail ways.

The war with Black Hawk is found to have cost the country \$1,500,000, though the force employed did not amount to 2000 men. It is calculated that the military force to be employed in Florida, exceeds 5000 men; the cost, then, of the Seminole campaign, will be near \$5,000,000.

PALM LEAF HATS.—It is astonishing to witness the new branches of industry that are constantly springing up in industrious New England. For instance in the small hill town of Barre, Worcester county, where a few years ago the product of a few barren acres, was all it could bear, there are now establishments for the manufacture and taking in of palm leaf hats which yield an income of 500,000 dollars per annum. Many other towns in that vicinity are extensively engaged in the same business.

The straw-braid manufacture also is a great business in some of the Eastern towns. It has not been much thought of in this region, yet there is an establishment in Ware which pays \$3,000 a year for straw alone. When we come to add to our cotton, woolen and leather manufactures, to our button and palm leaf manufactures, and to the various other branches of industry already in successful operation, the culture and manufacture of silk, the West will in vain glory in her agricultural resources. New England industry is a surer guarantee of general and individual prosperity than the most fertile soils, or mines of coal and gold.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

THE BIBLE.

Opin on eminent men respecting the Bible.—Sir William Jones, a judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal; a man, says his learned biographer, who, by the exertion of rare intellectual talents, acquired a knowledge of arts, and sciences and languages, which has seldom been equaled, and scarcely, if ever, surpassed, and who was acquainted with twenty-eight languages, and with the best works which had been published in most of them. "I have carefully and regularly perused the Scriptures," says this truly great man, "and am of opinion, that this volume, independent of its divine origin, contains more sublimity, purer morality, more important history, and finer strains of eloquence, than can be collected from all other books, in whatever language they have been written."

Lord Bacon says—"There never was found in any age of the world, either philosopher, or sect, or law, or discipline,

which did so highly exalt the public good, as the Christian faith."

John Selden says—"There is no book upon which we could rest in a dying moment but the Bible."

John Milton, the immortal poet, says, "There are no songs comparable to those of the prophets, and no politics like the Bible for excellent wisdom, learning and use."

Robert Boyle says, "It is a matchless volume; it is impossible we can study it too much, or esteem it too highly."

As surely as God is good, so surely there is no such thing as necessary evil. For by the religious mind, sickness, pain, and death, are not to be accounted evils. Moral evils are of your own making; and, undoubtedly, the greater part of them may be prevented. Deformities of mind, as of body, will sometimes occur. Some voluntary cast-aways there will always be, whom no fostering kindness and no parental care can preserve from self-destruction; but if any are lost for want of care and culture, there is a sin of omission in the society to which they belong.—*Southey.*

He that waits for an opportunity to do much at once, may breathe out his life in idle wishes, and regret, in the last hour, his useless intentions and barren zeal.

—*Idler.*

Avoid asking useless or impatient questions, merely to have something to say—'tis at all times better to be silent than to talk to no purpose.

Temperance in youth is the assurance of vigorous old age. Excess not only brings grey hairs but green years, with sorrow, to the grave.

How often genius is ignorant of itself or of its true bent.

The number of Indians removed or emigrated from the east to the west side of the Mississippi is, it appears, 31,348; the number yet to be removed is estimated at 72,000. The number of Indians of the indigenous tribes being estimated at 150,000, it is calculated that the total number of Indians between the frontier settlements of whites and the Rocky Mountains, after the migration is completed, will exceed 250,000, constituting a formidable aggregate force, if any occasion could unite in a common cause so many tribes differing from each other almost as widely as the whites differ from each other. *Nat. Intell.*

So, after all, there has been an awful earthquake in China, though it has not swallowed up the city of Peking. The following more rational and probable account of it is from a Valparaiso newspaper, dated in the middle of November, received by a late arrival at Boston:—*Nat. Int.*

"The Peking Gazette contains the details of the most terrible earthquake with-in the memory of man. The shocks continued at intervals for twenty-four days.—It is estimated that in the four provinces one hundred thousand houses were destroyed. The fields were covered with dead bodies, and no one to bury them, and the survivors were obliged to live in the open air exposed to the inclemency of the weather. At Pong Techin the earth opened, and a stream of black water burst forth, which carried away produce, men, animals, houses, and whatever it met with in its course."

THE NOBLE NEGRO. In the memoirs of Mrs. Hannah More is the following interesting story:

One day a captain of a ship, at sea, went out to dine on board another ship. While he was there, a storm arose, which in a short time, made a wreck of his own ship, and it was impossible for him to return.—The captain had left on board his ship two little boys, one four the other five years old, under the care of a poor black servant. The sailors tried to get out of the sinking ship into a large boat. The colored man took the two little children, tied them up in a bag, put in a little pot of sweetmeats for them, slung them across his shoulder, and put them into the boat. By this time the boat was quite full of people. As the black man was stepping into the boat he was told there was no room for him; that the boat could not take him and the little boys too, as so much weight would sink it. The heroic negro did not hesitate a moment. "Very well," said he, "give my respects to my master, and tell him I am sorry for all my faults."—He then—O, guess the rest—sunk to the bottom of the ocean, never to rise again, till the sea shall give up her dead.—*Quarterly Observer.*

LONGEVITY IN NEW ENGLAND. Of fifty seven out of something more than one hundred of the first ministers in New England, the ages may be learned, and of many others it is known, that they died either in mature or advanced life. The sum of the ages of the fifty-seven names is 3,990. The average age of the first ministers of New England is, therefore 3990-57 or 79 years. The average age of the governors of the New England colonies of the first generation, whose principles of faith were equally marked, is 70 years.

A mother.—The late Robert Hall had so great an aversion to every species of falsehood and evasion, that he sometimes expressed himself very strongly on the subject. The following is an instance, stated in his life by Dr. Gregory—

Once while he was spending an evening at the house of a friend, a lady, who was there on a visit, retired, that her little girl of four years old, might go to bed. She returned in about half an hour, and said to a lady near her, "She is gone to sleep. I put on my night-cap, and lay down by her, and she soon dropped off." Mr. Hall, who overheard this, said, "Excuse me, madam: do you wish your child to grow up

a liar?" "Oh dear no, sir; I should be shocked at such thing." "Then bear with me while I say, you must not act a lie before her; children are very quick observers, and soon learn that which assumes to be what is not, is a lie, whether acted or spoken."

REVIVALS.

We learn from the Christian Mirror, published in Portland, Me., that a revival has been in progress in that city, for at least six or eight months. The number of hopeful conversions has been about 40. Present indications are increasingly promising.

The same paper states that in Calais about 20 have united with the Baptist church; and that an equal number stand propounded to the Congregationalists.—The methodists also have received accessions and are holding a protracted meeting.

We have seen a letter addressed to br. Geo. Palmer, containing brief statements respecting a protracted meeting held in Keeseville, N. Y. It is hoped that there have been 100 conversions.

The Baptist church in Buffalo N. Y. is receiving accessions by baptism. This church has lately contributed \$17,000, towards the endowment of a college in Brockport.

Brother J. Allen, pastor of the Baptist church in Kingston, Mass., in a letter to the editor of the Christian Watchman, dated March 7, gives an account of a most interesting work in his church and society. He had baptized thirteen—his wife among the number. Others were waiting for an opportunity to go forward.

There is a revival at Evans Mills, N. Y. Converts are multiplying—the number is already upwards of one hundred.

The nomination of Roger B. Taney as chief justice of the supreme court, Philip P. Barlow as associate judge, and Amos Kendall as post master general, has been confirmed by the Senate.

"COMMON SCHOOL ASSISTANT."

We have somewhere seen a notice of a paper bearing the above title, published at Albany, N. Y., and highly recommended by such men as Wm. L. Marcy, B. T. Welch, S. Van Rensselaer, John Savage, R. H. Walworth, J. Buel and others.—A work bearing such a title, recommended by such names, we are anxious to see.—Will the publisher have the kindness to forward us a copy for inspection? The subject of which it purports to treat is vastly important—a subject on which, as yet, in Vermont, there has been altogether more talking than doing.

THE MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER for the abolition of slavery will be observed in the north school house in this village, on MONDAY EVENING next.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

Dorchester Smith	\$1.50	Wm. Marsh	2.00
Charles Coleman	1.00	Stillman Brown	1.50
Lyman Smith	.37	J. A. Allen	1.00
Abra. Scovell	2.00	Wm. S. Miller	1.00
Catharine Allen	1.50	D. Dewey	.90
Johnson Post	.37	A. P. Hammond	2.00
Nathan Houghton	.40	Peter Powers	2.00

DIED.

In this town, on Monday 14th inst. Mr. John Lawson, aged 82 years.
In Orwell, on the 7th inst. Helen Ashman, only child of Charles V. and Emily A. Royce, aged 18 months.

PATENT LEVER WATCH.

FOR Sale by
C. W. & J. A. CONANT.
Brandon, March 21, 1836.

WOOD CHOPPERS WANTED!!!

I WILL pay a fair price for Chopping 2000 cords of wood this season.
ALBERT LOCKE.
Brandon, March 1st. 1836. 23. 6w.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY MESSENGER—Edited by B. Badger, and published every Wednesday by Abbot & Boggs, at No. 17 Ann-street.—Anxious to promote love to God and good will to man, the Weekly Messenger has been established on the broad ground of Christian charity. It claims allegiance to every good word and work—yet cannot stoop to recognise those lines of party distinction which divide the great mass of the religious community into clans. This indifference to sectarian prejudice is founded on the belief that the discrepancy between the various denominations of Christians, who take the Bible, without addition, diminution, or distortion, as the standard of their faith, is more apparent than real.—Pledged to no single party, the Messenger holds itself in readiness to do the worthy bidding of all, to rejoice with those that rejoice, and sympathize with those that mourn. But in everything admitting to its columns, the highest regard will be had to the purity and force of the moral impressions intended to be left on the mind of the reader. Religion, virtue, morals, literature, science, and philanthropy, may claim an interest in the fulfilment of the editorial pledges of the Messenger.

The price of the paper to single subscribers is \$2.50 a year, if paid in advance, or within three months from the commencement of the subscription. But if payment be delayed until the end of the year, three dollars will be charged. Address Abbot & Boggs, 17 Ann-st., N. Y.